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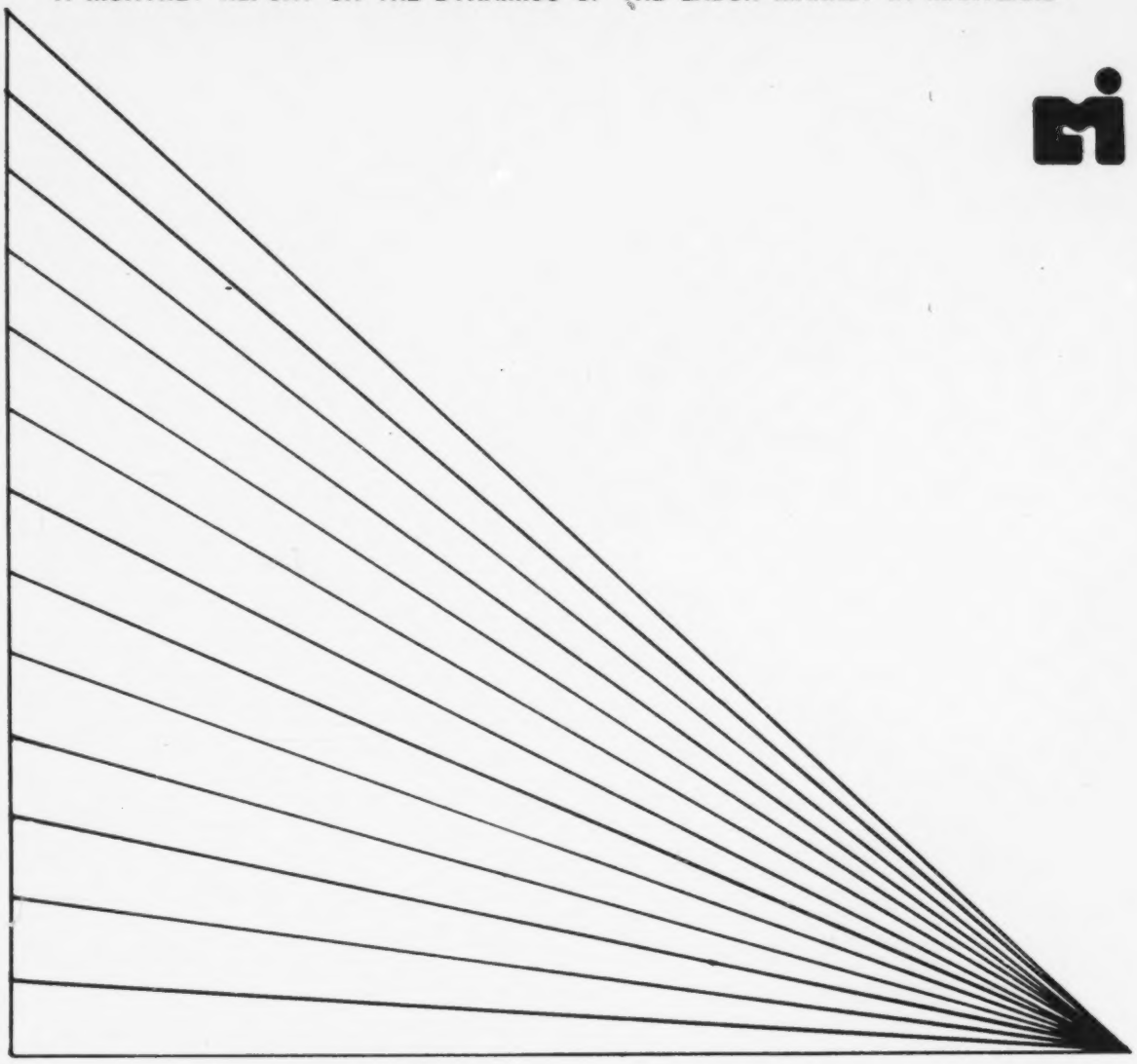
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

OCTOBER, 1983

BRENT M. JOHNSON
Secretary

Department of Employment and Training

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

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Department of Employment and Training

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Secretary

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

OCTOBER, 1983

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Maryland's unemployment rate jumped from 5.7 percent in September to 6.1 percent in October. The civilian labor force swelled by an estimated 26,701 persons, employment by 17,774, and unemployment by 8,927. It seems that as people become more optimistic about the economy, previously discouraged job-seekers are reentering the labor market, causing unemployment to increase slightly even as recalls expand employment. Also, schools are becoming fully staffed and hiring has begun in retail trade for the holiday season.

The unemployment rate's increase of 0.4 percentage points is the largest gain on record for October (back to 1970) except for 1977. In September, the unemployment rate had fallen by a record 0.7 percentage points. Normally, the rate rises by 0.2 percentage points during October, as it did last year. Still, the September and October rates are the lowest rates this year, and October's rate is the lowest for an October since 1979.

Nationally, the unemployment rate decreased by 0.4 percentage points between September and October. At 8.4 percent, the U.S. rate was higher than Maryland's by 2.3 percentage points and marked the 21st consecutive month of higher unemployment than in Maryland. In fact, Maryland's September rate was lower than 42 of the other 49 states and the District of Columbia. The U.S. rate has fallen for four consecutive months by 1.8 percentage points. Maryland's rate dropped for only two of those months and during the entire period by just 0.5 percentage points. Still, Maryland's unemployment rate has been lower than its level a year ago for 10 consecutive months, while the U.S. rate has shown over-the-year improvement for only four consecutive months. The drop of 2.2 percentage points in Maryland's rate since last October exceeds the decline in the nation's rate of 1.5 percentage points.

Maryland's October labor force and employment are at their highest levels on record. Trends are much improved since last October when the labor force was smaller by an estimated 97,122 persons, employment was lower by 139,870, and unemployment was higher by 42,748. During last October, the labor market was considerably less active than this October, showing smaller increases in both employment and unemployment.

Trends in unemployment were varied between this September and October with increased initial claims for Unemployment Insurance, steady continued claims, fewer persons exhausting their unemployment benefits, and increased unemployed entrants to the labor force. Seasonal layoffs continued in agribusiness, eating/drinking places, real estate, hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreation services, and city and county governments. Also, strike activity reduced employment in nonelectrical machinery manufacturing. At the same time, there was seasonal hiring in education and at department stores, as well as hiring caused by better business conditions in construction, trucking, wholesale trade, and business services. This year, the hiring in education has been more extensive than last year and has proceeded more quickly, being concentrated more in September than October.

Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment (Continued)

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed trends set statewide between September and October. Its unemployment rate increased from 6.7 percent to 7.1 percent, as employment swelled by an estimated 12,485 persons and unemployment by 5,742. However, the area's September rate was lower than 160 of the other 243 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. In October, seasonal hiring was observed at the area's department stores and other retail outlets and in education. More business promoted hiring in construction, trucking, and business services. Seasonal layoffs curtailed employment in eating/drinking places, amusement/recreation services, and city and county government. Strike activity reduced employment in nonelectrical machinery manufacturing. Baltimore City's unemployment rate increased from 7.9 percent in September to 8.3 percent in October. Manufacturing layoffs swelled Carroll County's unemployment rate from 4.7 percent to 6.0 percent.

In Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, unemployment inched up from 3.6 percent to 3.7 percent, boosted by unemployment gains of 864 and employment gains of 7,183 persons. Hiring accelerated in printing/publishing, construction, trucking, wholesale and retail trade, business services, public colleges and universities, and city and county governments. Jobs were reduced in amusement/recreation services and elementary/secondary schools.

Western Maryland's unemployment rate climbed from 9.0 percent in September to 9.6 percent in October, as manufacturing firms' closings began to take their toll. Unemployment increased more rapidly by 1,118 than the employment increase of 690 persons. Certain manufacturing companies closed permanently while seasonal recalls continued in education. Unemployment rates increased in all four of the area's counties during October. In Garrett County, the most depressed of the area's counties, the rate advanced the most rapidly from 11.8 percent to 12.8 percent.

On the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland, unemployment rates increased in eight counties between September and October, decreased in two, and held steady in one. Continued seasonal layoffs in eating/drinking places, hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreation services, and agriculture tended to outnumber the seasonal hiring in meat and seafood processing and in education. Worcester County's unemployment rate jumped from 5.6 percent to 10.1 percent as agriculture and Ocean City's tourist season wound down. Similar trends boosted neighboring Somerset County's rate from 12.7 percent to 13.9 percent. Statewide, the October rates ranged from 3.1 percent in Montgomery County up to 13.9 percent in Somerset County.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment increased by an estimated 6,300 jobs during October, following the addition of 13,900 jobs during September. There was seasonal hiring in education and at department stores, as well as hiring caused by better business conditions in construction, trucking, wholesale trade, and business services. This hiring was dampened by strike activity in nonelectrical machinery manufacturing and by seasonal layoffs in eating/drinking places, real estate, hotels/lodging places, and amusement/recreation services. Last October, employment increased more extensively by 10,000 jobs, because seasonal hiring began at a slower pace last September with the addition of only 5,400 jobs. This year's addition of 20,200 jobs between August and October does exceed last year's addition of 15,400 jobs during that two-month period. October marks the 4th consecutive month of higher employment than a year ago, as it exceeded last October's employment by 20,000 jobs. Still, employment is lower than October, 1981 by 14,000 jobs, than October, 1980 by 28,200 jobs, and than October, 1979 by 9,600 jobs.

Manufacturing employment fell by 1,400 jobs during this October, after rising by 4,600 in September. The major trend was a loss of 1,200 jobs in the nonelectrical machinery industry due to strike activity. Last October, jobs fell to a lesser extent, by 500, as 1,400 recalls from plant shutdowns were noted in nonelectrical machinery along with 600 layoffs in primary metals. For the 2nd consecutive month, manufacturing employment is surpassing its level a year ago, exceeding last October's employment by a slight 100 jobs. Out of the 19 industry categories, 9 have decreased their employment since last October, 7 have increased, and 3 are unchanged. The major over-the-year changes are the loss of 3,500 jobs in primary metals and gains of 3,100 in electric/electronic equipment and of 1,300 in printing/publishing. Along with the decline of 1,200 jobs in nonelectrical machinery between this September and October, there were losses of 300 each in primary metals and rubber/plastics due to less business. Permanent plant closings caused a drop of 500 jobs in transportation equipment and 300 in chemicals/allied products. On the bright side, better business conditions produced a gain of 500 jobs in electric/electronic equipment and of 400 jobs in printing/publishing.

Nonmanufacturing employment increased by 7,700 jobs during this October, considerably less than the addition of 10,500 last October. Public schools' recalls were concentrated more in September than October this year, and local governments' layoffs of summer workers continued into October rather than ending in September. However, trends are quite positive. For the 6th consecutive month, employment is higher than a year ago, in October by 19,900 jobs. State government employment increased by more between this September and October than last, trade and services decreased by less, construction and transportation increased to a similar extent as last October, and finance/insurance/real estate decreased to a similar extent.

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment (Continued)

Local government swelled by 5,300 jobs during October, as seasonal hiring by community colleges and local boards of education outnumbered continued layoffs of summer workers by certain city and county governments. Between August and October, employment has increased by 17,800 jobs, more than the two-month gain of 16,600 during 1982. State government added 3,100 jobs during October with seasonal hiring by public colleges and universities, more than its addition of 2,600 jobs last October. Continued recalls of school bus drivers and more business in trucking boosted transportation by 1,300 jobs during this October, following an equal increase during September. Comparing favorably with last October's increase of 1,400 jobs, construction added 1,200 during this October. It had receded by 1,200 jobs between July and September. Finance/insurance/real estate subsided by 1,300 jobs during October, with layoffs in real estate and among insurance agents and brokers. Trade slipped by 800 jobs. Hiring in wholesale trade (+1,200), general merchandise stores (+900), and other retail outlets was outnumbered by continued seasonal layoffs at eating/drinking places. Last October, the job loss was more extensive at 2,000 jobs. Limited layoffs in health services and continued seasonal layoffs by hotels/lodging places, agricultural services, and amusement/recreation services outnumbered the sizable hiring in business and education services during October, resulting in a net decrease in services employment of 900 jobs. Last October, a greater 3,100 jobs were lost. Federal government was diminished by 300 jobs during this October, as hiring at defense establishments was outnumbered by layoffs at other federal agencies. Between this and last October, local government has receded by 200 jobs and communications/electric/sanitary services by 400. All other categories have increased over the year--services by 11,100, trade by 6,000, transportation by 1,300, finance/insurance/real estate by 800, construction by 700, federal government by 500, and state government by 400.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, nonagricultural payroll employment rose by 5,900 between September and October and by 3,800 jobs between this and last October. While the area represented a goodly 94 percent of the state's net monthly increase in jobs, it accounted for only 19 percent of the state's yearly increase. The area's manufacturing was down by 1,600 jobs over the month and by 200 over the year. During October, strike activity reduced nonelectrical machinery by 1,200 jobs and scattered layoffs reduced food processing by 300 jobs. Nonmanufacturing employment grew by 7,500 jobs during October and by 4,000 since last October. During this October, 4,600 jobs were added in local government, 2,000 in services, 800 in transportation, 700 in state government, and 600 in construction. Meanwhile, 800 jobs were lost in trade and 400 in finance/insurance/real estate.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries decreased by $4.75 to $366.12 between September and October. Average hourly earnings decreased by 5 cents to $9.04 and average weekly hours also decreased by 0.3 hours to 40.5. A major factor was strike activity in the nonelectrical machinery industry, reducing employment by 1,200 jobs. Average hourly earnings in that industry fell by 24 cents. The workweek in the transportation equipment industry fell by 2.1 hours and hourly earnings dropped by 44 cents, with less overtime and with temporary and permanent layoffs. Average hourly earnings did increase in 7 of the 17 reported industries. Hourly earnings jumped by 30 cents in chemicals/allied products, due to incentive pay and overtime work. Since last October, average weekly earnings in manufacturing had increased by $10.12 or 2.8 percent. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the average weekly earnings in manufacturing decreased by $6.40 to $388.14. Average weekly hours decreased by 0.5 hours to 40.9 and average hourly earnings decreased by 4 cents to $9.49. Average weekly earnings had increased by $4.89 or 1.3 percent since last October, less than statewide.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed in October, 1983 were up 27.6 percent, compared to September's volume. The increase was due to layoffs in the industries of mining, transportation equipment, food processing, electronic equipment, and rubber products. Continued claims were down 6.4 percent, weeks compensated declined 8.3 percent, and the amount of payments decreased 7.7 percent. The average weekly check amount rose less than one percent to $118.76.

For the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program, initial claims were up 50.0 percent and continued claims increased 14.9 percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program, initial claims decreased 18.4 percent and continued claims rose 12.1 percent.

Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were up 30.3 percent, continued claims declined 9.0 percent, weeks compensated decreased 8.9 percent, and the amount of payments was down 7.9 percent. The average weekly check amount increased slightly to $120.13.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

As announced by the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. consumer price index for all items increased by 0.3 percent during October to 302.6, rising 2.9 percent above its level in October, 1982. That annualized inflation rate equals the level computed for September, even though September's monthly change was higher at 0.5 percent. October's index for food and beverages, at 285.7, was up by 0.1 percent over the month and 2.2 percent over the year. For the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the index for food at home climbed by 0.9 percent during October to 276.2, exceeding its October, 1982 level by 2.6 percent.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment by Place of Residence, revised county and area estimates for 1976 and 1977.

Zoned Employment and Unemployment Statistics--1982 labor force estimates for counties' minor civil divisions (election districts), census tracts, and places.

Maryland Department of Employment & Training
Research and Analysis Division
1100 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

OCTOBER, 1983

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	OCTOBER	SEPTEMBER**	OCTOBER	SEPTEMBER**	OCTOBER	SEPTEMBER**	OCTOBER	SEPT.**	OCTOBER '82
MARYLAND	2,262,912	2,236,211	2,125,605	2,107,831	137,307	128,380	6.1	5.7	8.3
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,108,092	1,089,865	1,029,661	1,017,176	78,431	72,689	7.1	6.7	10.1
BALTIMORE CITY	406,150	399,738	372,632	368,114	33,518	31,624	8.3	7.9	11.7
ANNE ARUNDEL	187,082	184,244	175,607	173,477	11,475	10,767	6.1	5.8	7.4
BALTIMORE	333,795	328,377	310,513	306,748	23,282	21,629	7.0	6.6	10.5
CARROLL	48,570	47,299	45,637	45,083	2,933	2,216	6.0	4.7	9.9
HARFORD	74,053	72,534	69,115	68,277	4,938	4,257	6.7	5.9	9.1
HOWARD	58,442	57,673	56,158	55,477	2,284	2,196	3.9	3.8	5.7
D. C. AREA	824,615	816,568	794,145	786,962	30,470	29,606	3.7	3.6	4.7
CHARLES	45,371	45,005	43,873	43,476	1,498	1,529	3.3	3.4	4.5
MONTGOMERY	360,378	356,605	349,200	346,041	11,178	10,564	3.1	3.0	3.8
PRINCE GEORGE'S	418,867	414,958	401,073	397,445	17,794	17,513	4.2	4.2	5.5
WESTERN MARYLAND	153,081	151,273	138,349	137,659	14,732	13,614	9.6	9.0	12.8
ALLEGANY	36,653	35,132	32,496	31,371	4,157	3,761	11.3	10.7	13.9
FREDERICK	49,154	48,600	45,999	45,846	3,155	2,754	6.4	5.7	10.0
GARRETT	12,238	12,306	10,669	10,849	1,569	1,457	12.8	11.8	17.1
WASHINGTON	55,036	55,235	49,185	49,593	5,851	5,642	10.6	10.2	13.5
SOUTHERN MARYLAND	11,682	11,572	10,437	10,331	1,245	1,241	10.7	10.7	13.0
CALVERT	19,153	18,975	17,875	17,837	1,278	1,138	6.7	6.0	7.3
ST. MARY'S									
EASTERN SHORE	8,284	8,207	7,659	7,601	625	606	7.5	7.4	9.9
CAROLINE	31,476	31,044	29,156	28,791	2,320	2,253	7.4	7.3	9.7
CECIL	15,955	15,758	14,678	14,573	1,277	1,185	8.0	7.5	11.1
DORCHESTER	8,039	8,096	7,576	7,595	463	501	5.8	6.2	9.4
KENT	10,579	10,372	9,868	9,648	711	724	6.7	7.0	8.2
QUEEN ANNE'S	7,576	7,890	6,526	6,891	1,050	999	13.9	12.7	15.8
SOMERSET	16,855	16,754	16,200	16,138	655	616	3.9	3.7	4.9
TALBOT	31,079	30,179	28,686	28,064	2,393	2,115	7.7	7.0	10.4
WICOMICO	16,448	19,657	14,790	18,564	1,658	1,093	10.1	5.6	12.0
WORCESTER									
UNITED STATES[2]	112,042,000	112,197,000	102,659,000	102,366,000	9,383,000	9,830,000	8.4	8.8	9.9

[1]All data are not seasonally adjusted.
[2]Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

OCTOBER 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	October 1983	September 1983	October 1982	October 1983	September 1983	October 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1693.9	1687.6	1673.9	930.6	924.7	926.8
Manufacturing	208.4	209.8	208.3	137.1	138.7	137.3
Durable Goods	112.2	113.4	113.2	79.7	80.9	80.4
Lumber and wood products	3.5	3.4	3.0	1.4	1.4	1.1
Furniture and fixtures	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.4
Household furniture	1.3	1.3	1.2	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.7	7.6	7.2	5.1	5.0	4.5
Primary metal industries	19.6	19.9	23.1	18.2	18.4	20.9
Blast furnace and basic steel products	13.5	13.8	15.4	13.5	13.7	14.6
Fabricated metal products	8.7	8.6	8.8	6.4	6.4	6.4
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.8	4.7	4.6	3.4	3.3	3.3
Machinery, except electrical	14.9	16.1	15.7	8.9	10.1	10.1
Special industry machinery	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
General industrial machinery	1.6	1.6	1.7	*	*	*
Electric and electronic machinery	36.9	36.4	33.8	26.3	26.2	24.1
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.5	3.5	3.2	*	*	*
Communication equipment	25.4	25.1	24.0	18.9	18.8	17.9
Electronic components and accessories	2.0	2.0	1.8	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	13.2	13.7	13.4	8.6	8.6	8.3
Ship and boat building and repair	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.5
Instruments and related products	2.5	2.5	2.7	1.1	1.1	1.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	2.0	2.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Nondurable Goods	96.2	96.4	95.1	57.4	57.8	56.9
Food and kindred products	24.5	24.5	24.7	11.4	11.7	12.1
Meat products	6.5	6.4	6.5	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.3	3.4	2.6	*	*	*
Bakery products	2.5	2.5	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.6
Beverages	4.4	4.4	4.4	2.8	2.7	2.8
Textile mill products	1.0	1.0	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	13.5	13.5	13.5	8.3	8.3	8.3
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.3	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.5	2.5	2.6	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.7	9.6	9.2	7.2	7.2	6.9
Printing and publishing	24.7	24.3	23.4	13.8	13.7	12.7
Newspapers	6.0	6.0	5.9	*	*	*
Books	2.7	2.7	2.8	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	11.6	11.9	12.1	9.8	9.8	9.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9
Petroleum and coal products	0.7	0.7	0.7	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.1	9.4	9.1	5.5	5.7	5.7
Misc. plastic products	4.8	4.7	4.4	3.5	3.5	3.4
Leather and leather products	1.4	1.5	1.3	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
OCTOBER 1983
(continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	October 1983	September 1983	October 1982	October 1983	September 1983	October 1982
Nonmanufacturing	1485.5	1477.8	1465.6	793.5	786.0	789.5
Construction	91.0	89.8	90.3	41.6	41.0	41.8
Transportation and public utilities	87.3	85.9	86.7	57.1	56.2	58.2
Railroad transportation	7.9	7.9	8.2	5.6	5.6	5.8
Transportation, except railroads	40.0	38.7	38.7	23.8	23.0	24.5
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	39.4	39.3	39.8	27.7	27.6	27.9
Communication, except U.S. postal service	25.7	25.6	25.9	18.3	18.2	18.6
Electric, gas and sanitary services	13.7	13.7	13.9	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	414.7	415.5	408.7	221.3	222.1	220.4
Wholesale trade	95.9	94.7	93.2	56.4	56.3	56.9
Retail trade	318.8	320.8	315.5	164.9	165.8	163.5
General merchandise stores	41.8	40.9	44.6	21.5	20.9	21.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	95.6	96.9	94.8	58.0	58.4	58.4
Banking	24.1	24.2	23.8	14.1	14.2	14.1
Credit agencies except banks	12.8	12.8	12.5	8.6	8.5	8.3
Insurance carriers	20.1	20.2	20.3	15.6	15.7	15.6
Services and mining	402.5	403.4	391.4	213.1	211.1	205.9
Private hospitals	57.2	57.1	56.6	39.0	39.0	38.4
Educational services	27.1	25.4	27.2	19.4	18.0	19.4
Engineering and architectural services	20.7	21.1	20.3	7.0	7.0	6.9
Total government	394.4	386.3	393.7	202.4	197.2	204.8
Total federal government	129.6	129.9	129.1	53.4	53.5	54.1
Total state and local government	264.8	256.4	264.6	149.0	143.7	150.7
Total state government	86.3	83.2	85.9	57.7	57.0	57.2
Total local government	178.5	173.2	178.7	91.3	86.7	93.5

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982.

[2]Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]
OCTOBER 1983

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	October 1983	September 1983	October 1982	October 1983	September 1983	October 1982	October 1983	September 1983	October 1982
Manufacturing	$366.12	$370.87	$356.00	40.5	40.8	39.6	$ 9.04	$ 9.09	$ 8.99
DURABLE GOODS	412.26	420.75	402.80	41.6	41.7	40.2	9.91	10.09	10.02
Lumber and wood products	256.86	262.08	247.21	38.8	39.0	37.8	6.62	6.72	6.54
Furniture and fixtures	275.93	279.60	255.02	41.0	42.3	41.4	6.73	6.61	6.16
Stone, clay and glass products	393.02	405.64	377.52	43.0	43.9	42.9	9.14	9.24	8.80
Primary metal industries	534.64	546.27	522.69	41.9	41.7	39.3	12.76	13.10	13.30
Fabricated metal products	406.95	398.82	356.89	43.9	42.7	40.1	9.27	9.34	8.90
Machinery except electrical	393.19	400.08	373.86	41.0	40.7	40.2	9.59	9.83	9.30
Electric and electronic equipment	364.59	361.22	342.35	42.1	42.1	41.0	8.66	8.58	8.35
Transportation equipment	460.52	503.27	494.10	39.7	41.8	40.5	11.60	12.04	12.20
Instruments and related products	321.15	303.03	295.27	40.6	39.1	38.8	7.91	7.75	7.61
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	278.91	266.11	224.59	38.9	38.4	37.0	7.17	6.93	6.07
NONDURABLE GOODS	319.14	318.80	304.58	39.4	39.8	38.8	8.10	8.01	7.85
Food and kindred products	283.13	293.22	284.47	37.7	39.2	39.4	7.51	7.48	7.22
Apparel and other textile products	206.78	209.74	191.52	35.9	36.1	34.2	5.76	5.81	5.60
Paper and allied products	328.10	323.67	314.06	42.5	42.7	41.0	7.72	7.58	7.66
Printing and publishing	390.04	388.85	374.03	39.8	39.8	38.8	9.80	9.77	9.64
Chemicals and allied products	435.55	425.11	422.10	41.6	41.8	42.0	10.47	10.17	10.05
Rubber and misc. plastic products	330.81	315.66	296.30	43.3	42.2	40.7	7.64	7.48	7.28
Leather and leather products	188.38	202.75	153.76	37.6	39.6	32.1	5.01	5.12	4.79

Covers an estimated 139,900 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	October 1983	September 1983	October 1982	October 1983	September 1983	October 1982	October 1983	September 1983	October 1982
MANUFACTURING	$388.14	$394.54	$383.25	40.9	41.4	40.3	$ 9.49	$ 9.53	$ 9.51
DURABLE GOODS	434.51	446.05	434.19	41.7	42.2	41.0	10.42	10.57	10.59
Stone, clay and glass products	399.93	428.61	404.95	42.5	44.6	45.5	9.41	9.61	8.90
Primary metal industries	540.14	548.94	528.91	42.1	42.0	39.5	12.83	13.07	13.39
Fabricated metal products	431.50	419.19	378.36	46.1	44.5	41.9	9.36	9.42	9.03
Machinery except electrical	329.62	376.20	344.51	40.1	41.8	40.2	8.22	9.00	8.57
Electric and electronic equipment	401.32	400.26	386.06	42.2	42.4	42.8	9.51	9.44	9.02
Transportation equipment	471.31	506.62	539.87	38.6	40.4	40.5	12.21	12.54	13.33
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	256.03	247.04	215.13	38.5	38.3	36.9	6.65	6.45	5.83
NONDURABLE GOODS	329.57	327.64	317.58	39.9	40.3	39.5	8.26	8.13	8.04
Food and kindred products	353.08	362.96	354.44	38.8	40.6	40.6	9.10	8.94	8.73
Apparel and other textile products	220.27	222.50	200.33	35.3	35.6	33.5	6.24	6.25	5.98
Paper and allied products	271.34	287.28	259.60	41.3	43.2	40.0	6.57	6.65	6.49
Printing and publishing	355.67	347.53	343.93	39.3	38.7	38.3	9.05	8.98	8.98
Chemicals and allied products	463.26	455.15	469.13	42.0	42.3	43.0	11.03	10.76	10.91
Rubber and misc. plastic products	303.65	279.69	268.39	44.2	42.7	42.2	6.87	6.55	6.36

Covers an estimated 89,600 production workers.

[1]Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

OCTOBER 1983

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	October 1983	September 1983	October 1982	October 1983	September 1983	October 1982
Total Initial Claims	22,852	17,911	31,822	12,687	9,740	17,433
Total Continued Claims	135,776	144,996	219,854	82,805	90,963	143,289
Total Weeks Compensated	109,598	119,535	199,824	67,860	74,512	123,015
Total Amount of Payments	$13,015,366	$14,097,079	$23,577,791	$8,152,311	$8,846,954	$14,673,849
Average Weekly Payment	$118.76	$117.93	$117.64	$120.13	$118.73	$119.29

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	October 1983	September 1983	October 1982
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	432	288	428
Total continued claims	2,366	2,060	1,838
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	271	332	260
Total Continued claims	1,789	1,596	467

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)

OCTOBER 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	October 1983	September 1983	October 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	542.2	539.0	527.4
Manufacturing*	26.5	25.9	25.1
Printing and publishing	7.4	7.0	7.0
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.2	1.2	1.1
Electric and electronic equipment	7.9	7.8	7.4
Nonmanufacturing	515.7	513.1	502.3
Construction	36.9	36.4	34.5
Transportation and public utilities*	16.0	15.6	15.0
Trucking and warehousing	7.0	6.6	6.3
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.4	6.4	6.5
Wholesale and retail trade*	134.6	133.8	133.7
General merchandise stores	15.7	15.4	17.0
Finance, insurance and real estate*	28.6	28.8	28.4
Banking	6.4	6.4	6.4
Credit agencies except banks	3.3	3.3	3.4
Services and mining	147.3	147.8	142.4
Total government	152.3	150.7	148.3
Total federal government	72.1	72.4	70.1
Total state and local government	80.2	78.3	78.2

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALANCE OF STATE[2]

OCTOBER 1983

Major Industry Grouping	October 1983	September 1983	October 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	112.3	115.5	111.2
Manufacturing	23.3	22.8	23.3
Food & kindred products*	9.6	9.2	9.0
Meat products	4.7	4.5	4.8
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.6	2.6	1.9
Apparel & other textile products	2.3	2.3	2.4
Lumber & wood products	1.0	1.0	0.9
Printing & publishing	1.8	1.8	1.8
Fabricated metal products	0.9	0.9	1.1
Other manufacturing	7.7	7.6	8.1
Nonmanufacturing	89.0	92.7	87.9
Construction	6.5	6.5	6.6
Transportation & public utilities*	6.5	6.5	6.5
Communication & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.7
Wholesale & retail trade*	27.8	30.0	28.0
General merchandise stores	2.1	2.1	2.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.8	4.0	3.7
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services & mining*	21.0	22.9	20.7
Health services	7.8	7.9	7.7
Total government	23.4	22.8	22.4
Total federal government	4.7	4.8	4.5
Total state & local government	18.7	18.0	17.9

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]
OCTOBER 1983

Major Industry Grouping	October 1983	September 1983	October 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	110.5	110.0	109.5
Manufacturing	23.0	23.6	23.6
Apparel & other textile products	2.7	2.6	2.7
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	1.9
Leather & leather products	1.2	1.2	1.0
Stone, clay & glass products	4.0	3.9	3.5
Other manufacturing	13.2	14.0	14.5
Nonmanufacturing	87.5	86.4	85.9
Construction	7.0	6.9	7.2
Transportation & public utilities	6.8	6.8	6.8
Railroad	1.9	1.9	2.0
Transportation exc. railroads	2.2	2.2	2.1
Communications & public utilities	2.7	2.7	2.7
Wholesale & retail trade	25.6	25.4	25.1
Wholesale trade	4.9	4.9	5.0
Retail trade*	20.7	20.5	20.1
General merchandise stores	3.3	3.3	3.5
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.6	3.6	3.5
Banking	1.9	1.9	1.7
Services & mining*	22.8	22.9	22.7
Health services	9.2	9.2	8.9
Educational services	1.7	1.6	1.7
Total government	21.7	20.8	20.6
Total federal government	3.1	3.1	3.0
Total state & local government	18.6	17.7	17.6

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2]The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3]The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

OCTOBER 1983

Major Industry Grouping	October 1983	September 1983	October 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	427.1	428.0	430.7
Manufacturing	54.0	55.6	56.0
Durable Goods*	21.9	23.2	24.5
Stone, clay & glass products	2.4	2.4	2.1
Primary metal industries	6.6	6.6	7.3
Fabricated metal products*	2.3	2.3	2.5
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.0	1.0	1.1
Machinery, except electrical	2.8	4.0	4.2
Transportation equipment	3.4	3.5	4.6
Misc. mfg.	0.8	0.8	0.8
Nondurable Goods*	32.1	32.4	31.5
Food & kindred products*	7.1	7.4	7.4
Beverages	1.2	1.3	1.3
Apparel & other textile products*	4.9	4.8	4.7
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.9	1.8	1.7
Paper & allied products*	2.6	2.6	2.5
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.8	1.7	1.6
Printing & publishing*	8.7	8.7	8.2
Commercial printing	3.6	3.5	2.9
Chemicals & allied products*	6.1	6.1	6.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.0	2.0	2.0
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.9	1.9	1.8
Nonmanufacturing	373.1	372.4	374.7
Construction	13.4	12.6	13.7
Transportation & public util.*	35.2	35.3	36.2
Railroad transportation	3.5	3.5	3.6
Transp. except railroad*	11.4	11.6	12.3
Trucking & warehousing	5.8	5.9	5.6
Water transportation	2.8	2.8	3.9
Wholesale & retail trade*	90.5	92.1	92.0
General merchandise stores	4.9	5.0	5.4
Finance, insurance & real estate*	39.0	39.2	38.9
Banking	11.0	11.1	11.1
Credit agencies & other banks	5.6	5.6	5.5
Insurance carriers	10.7	10.8	10.8
Service & mining*	115.9	113.5	112.3
Health services	36.9	36.9	36.8
Educational services	13.4	12.5	13.7
Misc. services	4.7	4.7	4.7
Total government	79.1	79.7	81.6
Total federal government	13.6	14.2	14.3
Total state & local government	65.5	65.5	67.3
Total state government	28.9	28.8	28.5
Total local government	36.6	36.7	38.8

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

Females and Production Workers[1]
Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[2] by Industry--by Place of Employment
(in thousands)
State of Maryland

JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1983

Published Industry Title	Total Employment			Female Workers			Production Workers		
	9/83	8/83	7/83	9/83	8/83	7/83	9/83	8/83	7/83
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1687.6	1673.7	1687.5	757.4	756.4	759.9	--	--	--
Manufacturing	209.8	205.2	206.8	66.9	64.4	64.6	140.9	136.3	137.2
Durable Goods	113.4	110.8	112.9	27.0	25.5	26.3	71.6	68.9	70.6
Lumber & wood products	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.8	2.8	2.7
Furniture & fixtures	3.2	3.0	3.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	2.5	2.3	2.3
Stone, clay & glass prod.	7.6	7.5	7.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	6.1	6.0	5.8
Primary metal industries	19.9	20.3	20.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	15.2	15.4	15.6
Fabricated metal products	8.6	8.4	8.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	6.3	6.1	6.3
Machinery except electrical	16.1	16.0	15.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	10.6	10.5	10.4
Electric & electronic equip.	36.4	34.4	35.8	14.1	12.9	13.5	16.1	14.1	15.4
Transportation equip.	13.7	13.4	13.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	8.9	8.7	9.1
Instruments & misc. mfg.	4.5	4.4	4.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.1	3.0	3.0
Nondurable Goods	96.4	94.4	93.9	39.9	38.9	38.3	69.3	67.4	66.6
Food & kindred products	24.5	23.9	24.3	8.7	8.6	8.6	17.0	16.4	16.8
Textile mill products	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Apparel & other textile prod.	13.5	12.7	12.7	11.5	10.8	10.7	11.9	11.1	11.1
Paper & allied products	9.6	9.4	9.2	2.6	2.4	2.3	7.6	7.4	7.2
Printing & publishing	24.3	24.1	24.3	8.7	8.7	8.7	15.9	15.7	15.6
Chemicals & allied products	11.9	11.8	11.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	7.3	7.2	7.1
Petroleum & coal products	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5
Rubber & misc. plastic prod.	9.4	9.3	8.6	3.3	3.3	3.0	6.9	6.9	6.3
Leather & leather products	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.2
Nonmanufacturing	1477.8	1468.5	1480.7	690.5	692.0	695.3	--	--	--
Contract construction	89.8	90.7	91.0	8.0	7.6	7.7	--	--	--
Transportation & public utilities	85.9	85.4	84.5	22.9	23.1	23.1	--	--	--
Transportation except railroads	38.7	37.4	36.9	6.5	6.3	6.4	--	--	--
Communications, electric, gas and sanitary services	39.3	40.0	39.5	14.6	14.9	14.5	--	--	--
Wholesale & retail trade	415.5	414.1	412.0	191.3	190.2	188.5	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	94.7	94.6	94.1	26.3	26.2	25.5	--	--	--
Retail trade	320.8	319.5	317.9	165.0	164.0	163.0	--	--	--
Retail general merchandise	40.9	39.9	40.3	29.8	29.1	29.5	--	--	--
Finance, insurance & real estate	96.9	98.3	98.3	56.0	56.9	56.7	--	--	--
Services & mining	403.4	406.7	407.9	228.2	227.7	228.8	--	--	--
Total government	386.3	373.3	387.0	184.1	186.5	190.5	--	--	--
Total federal government	129.9	131.5	132.7	60.1	61.1	61.8	--	--	--
Total state & local gov't	256.4	241.8	254.3	124.0	125.4	128.7	--	--	--

[1]Production Workers: include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in production operations. Excludes nonplant personnel such as executive, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc.

[2]The estimate is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of 5,500 employers.